

MUM-EVA.
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest style
also Padopot Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 81, Queen's Road Central
TEL. 154.



May 6, 1919, Temperature 75°.

No. 17,456.

號六月五年九千九百九十一英

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
BUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



ALBERT
GRAY
HARLEY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 489.

INSPECTION INVITED:

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

We have just received a
Consignment of
**SIR ROBERT BURNETT
& CO.'S
GIN**
OLD TOM
AND
DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
B. V. D. GOAT CUT UNDEEWEAR
& KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS



YEE SANG FAT CO.
Telephone 1355.

"Oh Yes, Sir.

The Red Woven Label is always
sewn in a B. V. D. garment.
Any one who sells you under-
wear without the label and calls
it 'B. V. D. Style' is putting
something over on you. 'B. V. D.'
is a trade mark and not a style."

Diss Bros
TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL No. 636.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 96.

May 6, 1918, Temperature 73.

日初四未己次年入國事中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service in the China Mail)

Fiume.

HUNGARY WANTS ARMISTICE.

ENTENTE WILLING ON TERMS.

LONDON, April 25.

New York reports that most of the evening papers, commenting on the Italian crisis, incline to the belief that Italy's defection would not vitally affect the final peace treaty. They support President Wilson's contentions as regards the Adriatic settlement professing to regard Signor Orlando's withdrawal as a typically Italian "emphatic gesture." The Sun, however, attacks Wilson's idealist views and holds him responsible for the present deadlock. It says the Fiume issue is not America's affair.

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

SENATORS ENDORSE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, April 25.

Washington reports that Senator Johnson of California and other Republican senators endorse Mr. Wilson and promise fully to support him if he maintains his attitude and declines to carry to execution the secret bargains whereby peoples were disposed of without their knowledge or consent. They hope the President will refuse to recognise Japan's secret bargains.

A NATURAL SERB OPINION.

Paris reports that M. Puchitch, the chief Serbian delegate, was interviewed by Reuter and said one of the Allies' greatest mistakes since the armistice was allowing Italian troops to occupy Dalmatia. Most of the trouble with Italy is due to that.

ORLANDO STILL TALKING.

[The first part of this message has already been published.]

Signor Orlando opined that Mr. Wilson as an advocate of the right of self-determination must himself recognise the right for Fiume, the ancient city, which had proclaimed that she was pro-Italian. "Even before the Italian ships were near. Moreover, if the rights were denied on grounds of its international character, then such international ports as Antwerp, Genoa, and Rotterdam were refuting precedents. Furthermore, he claimed that among the various national organisations which the Peace Conference was establishing none of these reorganized peoples would contain within their new frontiers a number of foreigners proportionately less than that which would be assigned to Italy. He asked why should Italian aspirations especially be suspected as imperialistic cupidity, adding that despite the history of these negotiations wherein firmness had been necessary, the Italian delegation had always shown a great spirit of conciliation in the research for general agreement.

IF THIS BE TRUE, ORLANDO'S NOT.

LONDON, April 25.

The Times Paris correspondent declares that the gist of Wilson's manifesto, if not indeed the full text of it, was communicated to Signor Orlando by Mr. Wilson ten days ago.

AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE.

LONDON, April 25.

It is anticipated that the Australian Commonwealth air force will total 1,400 officers and men in two years' time. It is proposed that instructors shall subsequently thoroughly train all men desiring to become civilian flyers.

CIVIL AVIATION AT HOME.

LONDON, April 25.

The ban on civil aviation is to be removed on May 1 when flying

will be permitted along seven

trunk aerial routes radiating

from London and extending to Scotland, Dublin, Belfast, Plymouth, Bristol, France, and Holland. In a statement issued by the Air Ministry, details are given of the routes and facilities to be afforded by the Government to civil pilots at various stations between the starting-point and destination. It is the intention not merely to establish direct communication between the metropolis and the places named above but to provide for some larger towns on the lines of flight. The Ministry is responsible for the airworthiness of all civil aeroplanes and passenger-carrying craft. Pilots and aerodromes will be subject to rigorous periodical inspection.

A quick snapshot to finish. Can

you think of anything more base,

more utterly vile, and cowering than

this printed sign, in English, stuck

in the shop windows of Cologne over

their iron crosses for sale, the em-

blem of valour and the reward of

death: "Gentlemen, do buy sou-

venirs from Germany to send to your

people at home!"

Fiume.

We don't pretend that our editorial to-day is the last word that can be said on the dispute between Italy and President Wilson. It expresses our present point of view. To help the public to get a right understanding, we give here a letter written to the *Contar Times* by Mr. Volpicelli, which we have condensed slightly. President Wilson's views we have already had.

Before any other statement, it is my duty to inform your readers that foreigners have no idea of the intensity of the national feeling in Italy about Fiume, nor of the indignation caused by ill-judged comments and actions of certain Allied persons.

The indignation was not confined to the hot-heads but was expressed by the calmest and most representative men in Italy. Months ago, Malagrida, the editor of the *Tribuna*, the principal paper in Rome, wrote an article on the subject and put as a heading the old Italian proverb: "God save me from my enemies, for I can take care of myself."

Unfortunately the heading was justified by many events that have taken place lately.

As for Fiume, by all reasons of nationality and self-determination, it should go to Italy. It has always been an Italian city, and has been recognised as such by Austrians and Hungarians: it is extraordinary that our Allies should on the contrary deny this self-evident character of the city. Moreover Fiume has always wished and wished to be Italian, so on the principle of self-determination it should go to Italy.

The support of the Servians in their outrageous pretensions has been a shocking exhibition of bad taste. How can we be asked to give up our Italian fellow countrymen to the care of the Servian Government? Let us consider what has been the record of this Government. It started with the gruesome assassination of Queen Draga, whose naked corpse was thrown out of the Palace windows on to the public square. The circumstances were so horrible that for some time the British Government would not recognise such a band of assassins.

In 1912, after the first Balkan War, the Servian Government succeeded in wrecking the Peace Conference at London and bringing about the Second Balkan War, just as now they are trying to wreck the Peace Conference at Paris.

The original cause of this terrible war was the assassination at Sarajevo of the Austrian Archduke. It is well-known that at Sarajevo three plans for the assassination of the Archduke had been prepared for the same day—nowhere has political assassination reached more artistic refinement than in Servia, where it is the best introduction to Court Life. The first plan failed, the second succeeded and so the third became superfluous. The young man who killed the Archduke and the Archduchess (he had been carefully trained in pistol shooting long before the date) was condemned by the Austrians to penal servitude for life, as he was under age and could not be condemned to death. He died in prison.

But not only is the Servian Government responsible for the horrors of this war, but as soon as success has come to it through the valour of others, it has shown the blackest ingratitude. It was the Italian fleet that saved the remnants of the Servian army and now the Servian Government wishes to rob Italian cities. But there is still worse! When Austria, one of the greatest military Powers of Europe, declared war against Servia, the first to rally to the side of the latter was the King of Montenegro with his heroic people. What has been the reward for this heroic self-sacrifice? As soon as the Greeks shattered the power of Bulgaria (American papers have shown that in the last great Balkan offensive the Greeks had more troops than all the other Allies put together) the Servians overran Montenegro and forced a bogus political vote for the union of the country to Servia. Montenegrin patriots are travelling through Europe, vainly trying to arouse interest for their ruined country. Those who wish to defend small countries have no better case than Montenegro, the smallest most heroic country of Europe, ungratefully and treacherously sacrificed to the exorbitant ambition of Servia.

But to its other crime the Servian Government has added the most degrading shamelessness. They have exhumed from the prison graveyard the body of the assassin of the Austrian Archduke and intend to erect a monument to him as the author of the war that has benefited Servia more than any other country, more than doubled its territory and given it one of the finest sea-coasts in the world. While millions of deluded wretches have suffered death and mutilation for the cause of "Democracy" for "Making the World fit to live in" the Servian Government with degrading callousness shows what fools we have been and gives away the whole show.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Five-seater Touring Car, complete ... \$1,350
Two seater Roadster with rear Luggage compartment ... \$1,250
Ford truck-chassis with extra long wheel-base and two solid tyres, 3,000 lbs. capacity ... \$1,300

ALL COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS & ELECTRIC HORN.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central
Phone 9487.

YARDLEY'S PERFUMERY & TOILET SOAPS.

A full assortment of the above is just to hand.

LAVENDER BATH & TOILET SOAP A SPECIALTY.

\$2.50 & \$1.25 per Box

THE PHARMACY.

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS

QUALITY, VARIETY, PERFECTION.
J. ULLMANN & CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET)

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC FANS !!

A LARGE STOCK

HAS JUST ARRIVED.

These Fans are renowned for WORKMANSHIP, QUALITY and SERVICE

Book your Orders before it is too late.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 1967-8

TUESDAY MAY 6, 1919.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1349 & 270.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 1382.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINOWAH."

KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Please notice the Breezy Garage is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming Season.
LADY'S CAR 7 passengers \$8.00 per Hour.
HURON SUPER SIX 5 \$7.00
OAKLANDS 5 \$6.00
Wise patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronize us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.

THE BREEZY GARAGE.

OUR MOTTO
Drink less patent medicine
and take more motoring
St. Des Voeux Road Central
Opposite Central Market
Phone 3499.

Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes at lowest prices. Sizes 34, 36 and 32 x 4.

Please Ring, Write or Call MR. TANG TSUN,
Proprietor and Manager.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

Westinghouse

LAMPS

For Sale by:
GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
Tel. 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level
15 Minutes from Landing Stage
Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. European Bath and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water Systems throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Star Ferry.
Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. Bedrooms, Kitchen, Dining, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and "Family" Rates on application to the Proprietors. Lemches and Passengers desired.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD
CONFECTIORS & CATERERS
ICE-CREAM PARLOUR

HOT and COLD DRINKS
ALSO DEALERS IN
Gimbals and Orange Blossom American Chocolates Assorted Fancy Cakes
ADDRESS
Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road & Pedder Street

TANG YUK, Dentist,

Successor to

the late SIEU TING,

14, D'AoVille Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1919,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at the TAIKO DOCKS,

Five Bidders salved ex s.s.

"OHIVO MARU."

Diameter over all 16' 2"

Length 11' 8"

Four Furnaces,

Weight about 35 Tons each.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Inspection orders on application.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 26, 1919.

on

THURSDAY May 8, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at E. & G. Goldens of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

(For Account of the Concerned),

100 tons Round Mild Steel Bars.

Assortment as under—

8 tons 40' x 1"

6 " 40' x 1 1/2"

12 " 40' x 2"

10 " 40' x 23/32"

12 " 40' x 13/16"

10 " 40' x 7/8"

12 " 40' x 1"

10 " 40' x 1 3/16"

12 " 40' x 1 1/2"

2 " 30' x 1 9/16"

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 5, 1919.

on

THURSDAY, May 8, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his Salerooms, Duddell Street,

(For Account of the Concerned),

2 Ford Motor Cars,

1 Climax Motor Car.

(The above stored in the Victoria Garage, Des Voeux Road, Central).

3 Ford Motor Cars.

(stored in the Victoria Branch Garage, Keswick Street, Causeway Bay).

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

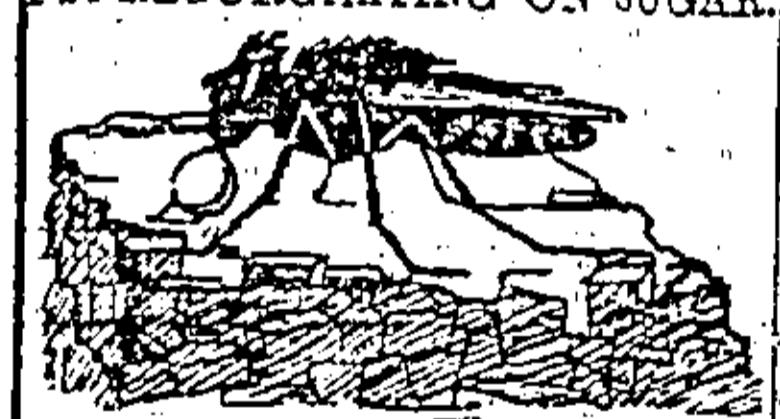
GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 5, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.



When resting, the fly regurgitates to reapply its repellent, until it is driven to eat from the end of its proboscis a drop nearly as large as the head. It is drawn in and out again so long as the fly is hungry. A careful study of the fly's feeding habits will reveal many useful hints of other insects.

Well fed house-flies deposit about once every

drainage.

INSECTOXTM

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS &

OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

Cutters \$4. Refills \$1.30

On sale at Misses A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & Co., Sole Agents.

KING TAI.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

Blackwood Furniture Stores.

All classes of Furniture made to order

and packed for shipment. Gold and Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese Curios and Embroideries.

INSPECTION CORDINALLY INVITED.

No. 10 & 12 Pedder Street

(Opposite the Kai Tak Hotel)

HONGKONG.

MRS. ASA IMASAWA

JAPANESE MASSAGE

Room No. 6, First Floor.

No. 33 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A powerful stimulant and tonic.

Take one tablet three times daily.

For any trouble of the system.

Especially recommended for

weakness of the heart and liver.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

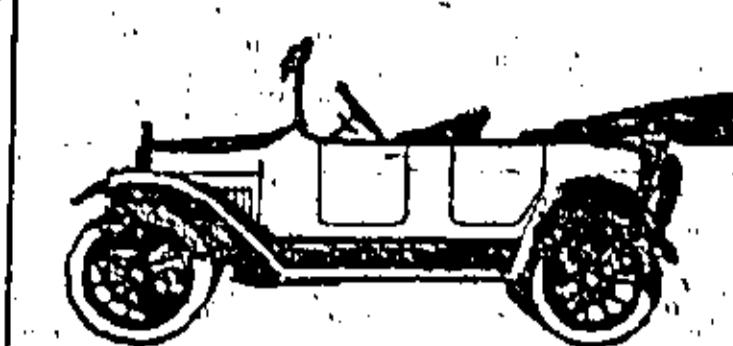
Each tablet weighs 1/2 oz.

Price \$2.

CAN BE OBTAINED

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

PREMO
CAMERA

\$1.50 only

Kodak Catalogue Free on
application.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAVE YOUR
CLOTHING FURS & CARPETS
by storing them in our Cold Stores
for the summer months, where no
moths or vermin can attack them.
For particulars as to packing and
rates apply to—

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

PORTUGUESE NYASSA
(1911 Stripped Republica)

used by
BRITISH FIDS' POST OFFICE
and cancelled

NYASALAND F. B. F. (Field Force).

We can offer a few very fine sets
complete, 12 values: 2½ reis—500 reis
for \$10 per set.

A most interesting set of Stamps
and souvenirs of the
Great War.

GRACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, FLOWERS &
VINE CABLE STAMPS, &c.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520, Hongkong.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

All Photo goods supplied
Films, plates,
Self-timing papers,
Velox papers,
Just arrived.

Branch Opposite City Hall.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

Telephone: No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

CRICKET

SCORING

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

3



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Ewa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
L. O. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government).

WEDNESDAY,
May 7, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at The Officers' Quarters,
Victoria Gap,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.

Including Large Sideboards (practically new), Upholstered Chairs and Sofas, Large Bedsteads, Double Wardrobes, Washstand, Toilet Table, Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, Dining Room Furniture, etc., etc., Small American Ice Chest and Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 3, 1919.

(on account of the Government).

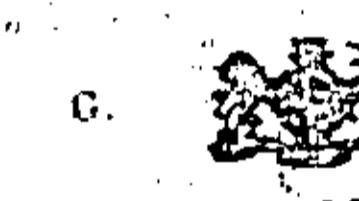
WEDNESDAY,
May 7, 1919, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

FOUR PUPPIES
(3 months old)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. the CAPTAIN OF POLICE to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY,
May 8, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at Yau-mati Police Meetings.

Two Police Launches,
Hulls—Teakwood,
Reactive Measurement
Lengths—10 feet.

Bearms—8.

Drafts—1, 6 inches.

Engine compound, non-condensing.

(On view from 7th inst. or by arrangement.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, May 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Jas. W. GRAHAM,
F.C.A., to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY,
May 8, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at
No. 1, CANTON WILLIS, KINSEY ROAD,
Kowloon.

THE Valuable Household Furniture

therein contained.

Comprising—

Drawing Room Suite, Carpets and
Pipes, "Aixminster" (as good as new),
a number of good Water Colours, Pictures,
an Electric Ceiling Fan and
Firings, large Sideboard, Dining Table
and Chairs, Glass and Crockery Ware,
Double Brass mounted Bedsteads, large
and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables,
Washstands, &c., &c., Bathroom
and Kitchen Utensils.

And

Cottage Piano by Erisleam & Sons
in good condition, one Telescope and one
Microscope, Thread Sewing Machine,
large Iron Safe, a large number of
Pot Plants, Roller, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

PICTURES painted by Captain
LOMING, R.A., "one time stationed
here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
3/- PREPAID.

Every additional 5 words 1 Cent.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

WEDNESDAY,
the 7th day of May, 1919,
at 3 o'clock P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at
No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK,
HONGKONG.

With the Furniture thereto
IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms in Des Voeux
Road Central.

The property, which has been newly
done up inside and out and is fitted
throughout with Electric Light, can be
inspected at any time.

The property consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground situate at the
Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the
Land Office as SECTION C OF URBAN
BUILDING LOT 18 and SECTION E
OF URBAN BUILDING LOT 60 with
the messuage and tenement thereon
known as No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW
(and as No. 34 Park) held for the
respective residues of two terms of 75
years each created therein by two
Crown Leases dated respectively the 21st
December 1882 and the 4th May
1888. Together with the furniture
therein.

AREA—
5,700 square feet or thereabouts

CROWN RENT—
\$5.00 per annum

The property is subject to and has
the benefit of the right of way along
the front of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale
will be had from—

Messrs. DENNYS & BOWLEY,
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors

from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 25, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER
OF
THE MORTGAGEE

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE

at

WING ON STREET, VICTORIA IN THE
COLONY OF HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD

ON

THURSDAY,

The 8th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock

in the afternoon

BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF—

All that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as Island
Lot No. 1945. Together with the
messuages and buildings thereon known
as No. 30 & 32 Wing On Street held
for the term of 999 years from the
26th day of June 1812 under a Crown
Lease dated the 5th November 1913.

AREA 1,092 square feet or thereabouts.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$16.00

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, April 26, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Jas. W. GRAHAM,
F.C.A., to sell by Public Auction.

on

THURSDAY,

May 8, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at

No. 1, CANTON WILLIS, KINSEY ROAD,

Kowloon.

Valuable Household Furniture

therein contained.

Comprising—

Drawing Room Suite, Carpets and
Pipes, "Aixminster" (as good as new),

a number of good Water Colours, Pictures,

an Electric Ceiling Fan and
Firings, large Sideboard, Dining Table

and Chairs, Glass and Crockery Ware,

Double Brass mounted Bedsteads, large

and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables,

Washstands, &c., &c., Bathroom

and Kitchen Utensils.

And

Cottage Piano by Erisleam & Sons
in good condition, one Telescope and one
Microscope, Thread Sewing Machine,
large Iron Safe, a large number of
Pot Plants, Roller, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

SPECIFY
SKF
BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines

POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS

SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE **SKF** CO., LTD.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL

AGENCY, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

PICTURES painted by Captain
LOMING, R.A., "one time stationed
here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. G. MARTINI LTD. inform
the General Public that Mr.
GEORGE BLAIR is no longer con-
nected with their firm as he is leaving
for England.

G. MARTINI, LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Mem-
bers will be held on TUESDAY,
13th instant, at 4 P.M. in the Chamber
Room, Chartered Bank Building, 3,
Queen's Road Central for the purpose
of nominating a Representative of the
Chamber to serve on the LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL during the absence on leave of
the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names of
candidates and of their proposers and
seconders to be lodged with the
Secretary at least 48 hours before the
time appointed for the holding of the
General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 3, 1919.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
enter the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$10.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTIETH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at
the Company's Offices, St. George's
Buildings, at 11.30 A.M. on Saturday,
May 17, 1919, for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accoun-
ts for February 28, 1919, and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from May
3 to May 17, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDIN-
ARY YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
Offices of the Undersigned on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919,
at 11.30 A.M.

The

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY
WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 438.

wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED.

A
LARGE VARIETY

OF

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S

BATHING SUITS

ALSO

BATHING CAPS.

MARRIAGES.

AHMED-LIANG.—On April 26, at Shanghai, Abdool Suttar Ahmed, to May Liang.

RIVERO-ROZARIO.—On April 26, at Shanghai, Samuel del Rivero, to Julia Maria do Rozario.

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919.

FIUME.

Yesterday's telegram must have been distressing reading to those who have been encouraged to hope that the Paris Conference was about to produce a happy issue. The Americans boggle at agreeing to a clause in the preamble of the Covenant, formally recognizing racial equality, a point which we consider could have been gracefully yielded without risking any other principle. The Japanese balk at signing the Peace Terms, until they get their own way in that and one other point. And the Italians, apparently on a puntiello, are offended by the wellmeaning Wilson and (incited by) the always intensely patriotic newspaper men) are enjoying "demonstrations" against him. Signor Orlando, complaining that the Wilson proclamation was designed to place the people in opposition to the Government, issues a counter-proclamation in which he distinctly dissociates President Wilson and the American people—thus being guilty of the very offence at which his outcry was directed.

All this is especially deplorable at a time when international politics were shaping to abandon the bluff and bullying of the old diplomacy in favour of machinery moved by the spirit of sweet reasonableness. In some ways it may prove less harmful in the long run than it looks at first sight, for it does help to discredit the old system to which many conservative people still cling, on the usual ground that what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them, and that anything new is certainly doubtful and probably bad. For the complication between Italy and the other Powers undoubtedly arises out of secret diplomacy by members of the class to which the diplomatic job has hitherto been confined, who moreover (through the mouth of one of the Cecils) lately claimed to be the only people fit for it. The fact of London, whose text we gave in the *China Mail* last week, did not promise Fiume to the Italians, but it promised more than any secret plottings or phrase they used?

That the new little nations made possible by the Allied victory are really a relief rather than a menace to Italy, and that they in turn have a right to access to the sea, is not likely to be recognized in cold blood while the Italians are worked up to the pitch of claiming that "the war was won on the Italian front." The need is still for vision, for imagination, for less parochial selfishness. Unfortunately, though we consider the Italians unreasonable in their attitude, we have to confess that as bad examples have been set them.

KINGS AND KAISERS.

Those who want to see the Kaiser "punished"—an awful crowd—argue that being autocrat he was personally responsible for the acts of his ministers. In the words of the *Daily Press* this morning, "their responsibility is commensurate with their authority." As to whether he was an autocrat or not, there is difference of opinion. We understand our contemporary to mean that he was, when it says the ministers are the "Kaiser's servants, not the country's." To us this opens up the gratifying proposition that responsibility should attach as much to the assumption of authority as to the possession of it. Grant us that, and the Kaiser's doom is sealed, for he was a prodigious assurer. A conspicuous example of egomaniac in every one of his utterances every one of his pronouns was in the first person singular. To such a man, his present position must be a severe punishment; but the *China Mail* would regard his execution as an event of no greater importance than the killing of a dog suspected of rabies. Even had he been a private citizen, a man with his delusions would be better dead. As a Kaiser, however, it is necessary to remember that a folly of the crowd to some extent encouraged that attitude. Our own people have not yet grown out of, nor ceased to, applaud our own innocent King's way of talking, of which his reply to the address from the bishops has served to remind us. The formula is provided for him, of course. He talks of my army, my navy, my ships. His officers talk of His Majesty's this and that, the other, including even His Majesty's prisons. About the only exception we can think of is the National Debt. That's ours.

MONEYLENDERS AND BORROWERS.

Periodicals like *Truth*, while doing a public duty in exposing usury and fraud, unconsciously help to perpetrate a popular error of judgment and to enhance a public hatred that is natural but neither logical nor fair. We observe that in Hongkong it is considered we have some rich blood-suckers. Naturally, it is no business of the *China Mail* to defend them. Our duty is to the people at large. If, for instance, we see that it is bad for the people themselves to hate the Kaiser too much, we can say so without troubling to defend the Kaiser. Here is an identical situation as regards the moneylenders. If there were no borrowers there would be no lenders. It is not right or wholesome for greedy people who have not learned the discipline of "going without," or even of reasonably waiting to gratify their impatient desires, to hate the men who prosper by their own thriftlessness and folly. These are an evil they themselves create. A very few smart persons, like Sir Eric Geddes, in using the powers under the Transport Bill, proposes to make Hull the centre for wool imports, and Southampton for cold storage and dairy produce.

An interesting forthcoming event is that of two sisters to wed two brothers. Miss Dulcie Franklin, eldest daughter of the late Frederick S. Franklin and Mrs. Franklin of Lancaster Gate, is to marry Capt. J. S. Sassoon, Dragons, eldest son of the late J. S. Sassoon, of Ashley Park, Walton; her sister, Miss M. Franklin is to marry Capt. F. Sassoon, R.F.A., brother of the above.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF WAR.

The smooth pink of Army red tapery was bound to be incarnadined by the whirligig of such a war. The trouble began early. Kitchener's chaps began it. There is the quite true story of the North Country rainer at Aldershot who told a bumbling sergeant, "That's enough, mate. I give you a week's notice." Many similar incidents could be narrated. A recent case at York Assizes seems to us to "put the lid on," as soldiers themselves would say. According to a London paper, Christopher H. Heddon, a solicitor, of Ripon and Harrogate, until recently a private in the A.S.C., sued his commanding officer, Major G. C. Evans, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, and slander. General Maxwell's attention was called to a letter which Mr. Heddon said he had written to him on July 25 last drawing attention to the sentence of 14 days' "C.B." passed on him for making a frivolous complaint against an officer, and for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the charge being one of writing a letter to his commanding officer. Very few men are fit to be trusted with such power over other men as is given to the Army Officer, and a wise man is not dismayed by the frequent occurrence of injustice. He knows (after forty,

anyway) that he must put up with a little injustice in his associations with a little dirt in his food. But what they call "discipline" in the forces is fetch that puts on fearsome appearances. Probably this lawyer complainant, in pre-war days, would have been sure to demand, "Discipline?" Ah, yes. Discipline must be enforced. With so many men the means obscure the end: The major told the solicitor-soldier that his letter was "Damned rot." We have a furtive admiration for that major, who was probably quite right, and we await the issue of the suit with the utmost plaudity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 5 3/16d.

A fine example.—Capt. J. Dugan, M.C., R.C.M., has resumed duty as a police constable at Plymouth.

Mr. F. P. Musso, winner of the recent "Pearl Case," was a passenger to the North today by the *Tenyo Maru*.

During the 48 hours ended May 5 there were 11 cases of plague, one of enteric, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson is returning to Hongkong from Kirkee in s.s. *Dinawa* which is expected on the 9th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki are giving a farewell dinner to a party of friends leaving the Colony, at the Hongkong Hotel to-night.

From May 1 it is not necessary for Masters of vessels clearing for Singapore to call at Military Headquarters for route instructions.

Messrs. R. E. O. Bird and F. J. de Rome of the Government Service (Education Dept.) left the Colony for long leave by the *Tenyo Maru* to-day.

We shall be counting the disaster of prolonged and bitter industrial strife if capital is allowed to recover its old influence over politics.—Straits Times.

The Southwark Borough Council is laying a quarter of a mile of rubber blocks in place of wood. Thus the former experiment is justified.

Among the passengers that left by the s.s. *Seyla Maru*, on May 3, were Lieut. F. S. Redgrave, R. N., Captain J. F. Sheridan, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Swan, and Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Wright.

The week's return of communicable disease showed 36 cases of plague (30 fatal), two of enteric, one of small-pox, two of typhoid (one English), and 10 of cerebro-spinal fever (five dead).

Captain Brett of the 18th Infantry and Mrs. Brett did not leave by the *Hidachou* on Saturday owing to lack of accommodation. For the same reason, Mr. Yassolo, the Band master, and a few others did not go. These will leave to join the regiment shortly.

The divorce action brought by Mr. Hugh Gilmour against his wife, Florence Gilmour, on the ground of infidelity, the co-respondents being described as "three persons unknown," was provisionally fixed by Mr. Justice Woodward at Singapore on April 24 for hearing some time in May.

The London *Morning Post* says that is understood that Sir Eric Geddes, in using the powers under the Transport Bill, proposes to make Hull the centre for wool imports, and Southampton for cold storage and dairy produce.

The London *Daily Express* says that the Government is considering sympathetically a proposal to dispatch two battleships to each of the Overseas Dominions as a token of appreciation of their war services, and also to convey troops homeward.

An interesting forthcoming event is that of two sisters to wed two brothers. Miss Dulcie Franklin, eldest daughter of the late Frederick S. Franklin and Mrs. Franklin of Lancaster Gate, is to marry Capt. J. S. Sassoon, Dragons, eldest son of the late J. S. Sassoon, of Ashley Park, Walton; her sister, Miss M. Franklin is to marry Capt. F. Sassoon, R.F.A., brother of the above.

Acting upon strong medical advice the Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong (Dr. Lander) sailed yesterday by the *Syria Maru* for Canada. He hopes to return to the Colony at the beginning of October. During his absence the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett will act as his Commissary. The Rev. A. D. Stewart of St. Paul's College will attend to all the Bishop's correspondence.

Commandatore Volpicelli who has been Italian Consul-General for Hongkong, South China and Macao during the last twenty years was recently transferred to the Foreign Office in Rome. He is succeeded by Cavaliere E. Eleos, L. L. D. who has already assumed charge of the Consulate-General and will reside in Hongkong. The office of the Royal Italian Consulate-General is at the Hotel Mansions (opposite Post Office), Pedder Street, 4th floor.

The biggest gathering ever seen at a social event of the kind assembled in the Town Hall, Kuala Lumpur, on April 23, when to celebrate St. George's Day, the Englishmen of Selangor gave a fancy dress ball, which was attended by something like five hundred, a very big proportion of those present being in fancy dress. Such a record crowd, says the *Malay Mail*, taxed accommodation of the Town Hall to its utmost capacity.

At the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners at Singapore on April 25, Mr. W. Lowther Kemp was to ask the following questions:—(1) When will the present restrictions on the connecting up of new consumers of electric current within the town area be removed? (2) Is the present supply of current sufficient for the new hotels, flats and offices now projected in several parts of the town, and if not, when is it expected that the necessary additional supply will be available?

S. S. "TENYO MARU."

The *Tenyo Maru* left for San Francisco and ports en route at noon today. Among the local residents who left by this vessel are: Mr. Andrew Forbes, Mr. G. G. Wood, Mr. F. Birley Johnson, Mr. Charles Klinck of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Lieut. F. C. Millington, R.G.A., and Mrs. Millington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Dr. A. de Carvalho, Mr. Foster Peggy, Mrs. Lee (of the Military Hospital) and Miss Lee. Mr. J. H. Taggart is going to Japan to meet his husband, who is returning to the Colony after undergoing a successful operation in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart are expected back next month. The *Tenyo Maru* had a full passenger complement.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. H. Frank, D.S.P.R.

RESIGNATION.

P.C. 436 Joseland, attached from the H.K.D.C., is permitted to resign from the H.K.P.R. on leaving the Colony.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to

always keep on hand a bottle of

Gambier's Colic and

Remedy, a salve against hives

THE ART OF CHAPLIN.

HONGKONG THEATRE GOES NAP ON IT.

There are few lives of eminent men

that are famous; few that furnish

in all the facts, an image corresponding

with their fame. But all things re-

curred to Charles Chaplin agree to-

gether. He lives one life; he pursues one

career. He accomplishes extraordin-

ary works, and in his greatness is so

little of the commonplace, so true is

he to the laws that govern the ex-

pression of the unutterable, that his

character and his works seem rather

part of nature than arbitrary pro-

ductions of the human will. Especial-

ly we venerate his philosophic sub-

jects. Who better than he, with his

mobile eyebrow, can interpret the

exquisite impatience of the *cav dono*,

ad quid remitti mood of mankind?

The name of Chaplin appertains

to the highest rank of genius; every

movement, every gesture of his is

beautiful, the materials of his activity,

are coarse enough to be appreciated,

being addressed to the eye, the results are

sublime and yet wholly innocent. It

is not without pleasure that we

see, amid the falsehood and trou-

ble of the world, a soul

born to be a philosopher.

In the words of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, one "feels a self-congratula-

tion in knowing oneself capable of

such sensations as he intends to

excite." How beautifully his fee-

able soul lifts its finger. Not only did

the divine servants

lift it, but the *rubish* of the island,

was then done up in a tableau and

despatched by cable to the Colonial

Secretary's office.

Having cleared the air to this ex-

tent, the private secretary to his

Excellency decided to celebrate his

advent by granting a rise in house

rental wages of a Mexican dollar,

then £4, a month. And he did

so on a Sunday. On Monday morn-

ing all the house cooks within a

radius of 500 miles demanded the

same, and most of them got it.

But the domestic servants

did not lift their fingers.

Not only did wages return to the normal, but the recipients of that extra dollar handed

it back without a murmur. That is

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCS LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRaits & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SALESMAN FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

B. S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
MARVELIA	28th May at Noon	Middle of June	June

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

DILWARA	23rd May	due Bombay about
		11th June

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

MARVELIA APCS	End of May	Due Calcutta June.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

DILWARA	10th May at Daylight	Shanghai only.
MARVELIA APCS	14th May	

Wireless or all steamships.
For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.
For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCS LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAVA PORTS.

HOKUTO MARU	on 5th May.
RIKIJUN MARU	on 12th May.
RAKU MARU	on 19th June.
BORNEO MARU	on 16th July.
HOKUTO MARU	on 29th July.

FOR JAPAN PORTS.	
BORNEO MARU	on 11th June.
HOKUTO MARU	on 21st June.
RIKIJUN MARU	on 4th July.
RAKU MARU	on 26th July.
BORNEO MARU	on 28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU	on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP.—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

AMUR MARU Tuesday, 29th May.

ANDES MARU Monday, 2nd June.

Cal Marsilice.

SEYCHELS & BOMBAY.—Monthlies taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay by Company's steamer.

KASADO MARU Friday, 8th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HAWAII MARU Sunday, 10th June.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO.—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KARADO MARU Friday, 2nd May.

DAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE.—Regular monthly service.

SHISEIN MARU Sunday, 11th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE.—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADLAINE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND TRADE U.S.A. in connection with Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

AFRICA MARU Thursday, 22nd May.

XIAMFOONG.—For three months service.

DATTOUKU MARU Wednesday, 7th May.

JAPAN PORTS.—MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA & YOKOHAMA.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMoy.

Transhipment will be effected at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND TRADE U.S.A. in connection with Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMoy.

SOSHU MARU Thursday, 8th May at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMoy.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 11th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.

The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.

Courses for Mechanics and driving.

Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeur and not having the means to pay for their course.

Works and school, Shaukiwan.

Office, 3 Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

	STEAMERS	TO SALE
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	KIANGCHOW	May 7, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUITANG	May 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGSI	May 12, at Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINHUA	May 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TIAN	May 13, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOLO	TAMING	May 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKU	May 15, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHINAN	May 18, Daylight.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

PACIFIC SERVICE

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STRANIERI

From HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER.

Empress of Russia 8th May. 29th May.

Empress of Asia 29th May. 16th June.

Empress of Russia 26th June. 14th July.

Empress of Japan 9th July. 30th July.

Empress of Asia 24th July. 11th Aug.

Monteagle 2nd Aug. 26th Aug.

Empress of Russia 21st Aug. 8th Sept.

Empress of Asia 18th Sept. 6th Oct.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE."

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Gold \$191.00.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" Gold \$186.00.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Gold \$436.00.

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particular regarding passage fares, sailings, route, rates and accommodative literature apply to

P. D. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

General Agent, Passenger Department.

Phone No. 38.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

HONGKONG.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSENGER apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

PROPOSED SAILING.

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919,

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Duo LONDON about
NEURALIA	29th May, at Noon	Middle of June	June

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Bomday about
HEFAZ	14th May at Daylight	22nd May
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR	End of May	Due Calcutta June
----------------	------------	-------------------

SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
DILWARA	10th May at Daylight	Shanghai only.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or Orient Company.

Passengers may travel by E.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they will be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have been left the Godowns.

For further information, Please Refer to Freight, Handbooks etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22 Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25 Wing Woo Street, Central

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

Shanghai, Kobe & Tambo Maru, 13,510 tons THURSDAY, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

Yokohama

Nagasaki, Kobe & Tango Maru, 13,760 tons SATURDAY, 24th May, at 11 a.m.

Yokohama

London via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

Sabedzawa Maru, 12,620 tons SATURDAY, 17th May, at Noon.

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Muroran, San Francisco, Panama, Colon, Havana.

Bombay via Singapore & Colombo

Kaihoku Maru, tons MONDAY, 12th May.

Kifunesan Maru, tons End of May.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

Tenzan Maru, tons Middle of May.

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 5th May, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Enroute

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 102 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate dry docks 100 feet long.

TOE Office 48, COMMERCIAL ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard: Shun Sui-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Telephone 102 & 293.

WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Puris Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 21st May, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th June, at 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu & Ililo, &c.	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 29th May.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Africa Maru	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 9th May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 10th June.
Singapore & Melbourne	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 11th June.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nankin Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 12th June.
Australian Ports via Japan	Aki Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th June.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th June.
Shanghai	Tanba Maru	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th June.
Shanghai	Hoping	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th June.
Shanghai	Lokang	Burdett & Squire	On 17th June.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th June.
Shanghai	Tean	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 19th June.
Shanghai	Diwara	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 20th June.
Haiphong	Daitoku Maru	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st June.
Tientsin	Chittenden	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd June.
Swatow & Haikow	S. S. Ma	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 23rd June.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Douglas Luptrik & Co.	On 24th June.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Swatow	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th June.
Swatow	Wesung	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th June.
Swatow	Hinsung	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 27th June.
Java	Hokuto Maru	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 28th June.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Neuralia Maru	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 29th June.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Kasando Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 30th June.
London and Antwerp	Anur Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 31st June.
London via Singapore, Fung & Co., &c.	Shidzuka Maru	Nippon Yusen K. Line	On 1st July.
Singapore, Penang & Durban-Deli	Van Warwick	Tsingtao-China-Japan Line	On 2nd July.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Hawaii Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 3rd July.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNERS

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From NEW YORK

TELEGRAMS

S.E. Steamship

"CELTIC PRINCE."

Having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown, any, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong May 2, 1919.

SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"ELDORADO."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May 1919 at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th May 1-10, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 2, 1919.

EUROPEAN AGENT.

WE BOL'SE SAL. Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,

China, Kitchenware and Glassware,

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Picot Goods,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hawthorn, Machinery and Metals,

OUR ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The February review by Barclay's Bank says:

"During the past month certain very significant figures have been published. In the first place the Board of Trade Returns for January reveal a somewhat惊人的 increase in our adverse balance of trade. Side by side with this unfavourable feature, unemployment is increasing substantially. A third fact, which it is well to consider in conjunction with the two already mentioned, is that taxation is now on such a high basis that it record has been created—no less than £34,034,000 having been received one week. Despite this the net result of that week's working was to increase the National Debt by three and a half million pounds."

Nearly four months have now elapsed since the Armistice was signed and as yet there is little tangible evidence of a return to normal conditions. Our adverse balance of trade, for the moment, amounts to £22,014,754, or at the rate of £901,377,048 per annum. For the twelve months ending December 31, 1918, the excess of imports over exports amounted to £134,000,000, this difference being offset by the sums received to us in interest on Foreign Investments and by payments for services such as Shipping, Insurance, Banking Commission, etc. Before the war it was estimated that our "invisible exports," amounted to approximately £350,000,000 per annum, the principal items being—Interest on Foreign Account, about £150,000,000; our apparent adverse trade balance for 1918, of £134,000,000, was thus in fact a favourable one of £225,000,000, this sum roughly representing the amount of capital which in that year was sent abroad for investment. These figures are necessarily approximate but they are sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. When, however, an attempt is made to estimate the present volume of our "invisible exports" the difficulty of obtaining anything like accurate figures increases enormously. In the matter of pre-war Foreign Investments, it has been estimated that we still own some £3,000,000,000, the interest on which, on a 5 per cent. basis, amounts to £150,000,000 per annum. On the assumption that the same we have borrowed abroad since the war are approximately offset by the loans which we have made to our Allies and to the Dominions, that the reduction in the total of the tonnage available for Foreign Account caused by losses and Government Charters is offset by increased freight rates and that receipts by other services remain unaltered, their total of our "invisible exports" would be reduced by £50,000,000 to £310,000,000 per annum.

It is, however, very doubtful whether the value of our "invisible exports" can be estimated at so high a figure; but, even assuming they do amount to as much as £310,000,000 per annum, our adverse balance of trade is still at the rate of some £680,000 per annum as against a favourable balance of about £225,000,000 in 1918. In other words, the volume of production available for export must on the basis of present prices, be increased to the value of at least £680,000,000 per annum before we can ride on an even keel, or by something in the neighbourhood of £600,000,000 before we regain our pre-war position. Alternatively, the volume of our imports must be reduced.

This substantially is the trading position at present, and although its solution cries aloud for increased production, yet the percentage of unemployment is increasing. To a very large extent this is unavoidable, for even the most sanguine could not have anticipated that an organisation, which for over four years had been deeply committed to war work could be converted to peace production without a breathing space. Similarly, the demobilisation and absorption into industry of a great army must of necessity take time. Nevertheless, four months have elapsed, and still amongst almost every section of the community there is evident a tendency to mark time, and while this continues our external indebtedness is increasing.

Ultimately our adverse trade balance will have to be paid for in goods. The longer settlement is delayed, the greater the probability of the goods we've imported at high prices having to be paid for with goods which have fallen in value, or in other words of our finding that, so far as demands of this character are concerned, the situation may be left safely in the hands of the banks.

REASONS FOR INDECISION.

Probably the chief reason for the fact that more real progress has not been accomplished is the uncertainty as to the labour position, and as to Government action in regard to certain vitally important questions, for nothing militates against business more than uncertainty.

The question of Excess Profits Duty is regarded as one of very real importance. So much is this so that an influential deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to advocate its removal, and he is now

engaged in considering the whole question. A decision would be helpful, for the tax is an arbitrary one, and it is thought that a substantial reduction would encourage and stimulate industry and by increasing production create a more genuine and healthy basis for taxation. It should also tend to lower prices—an important factor both in obtaining foreign markets and in improving conditions at home.

The uncertainty of price levels also operates against enterprise, as traders are naturally anxious to avoid the possibility of holding large stocks in a falling market." Secondly, however, it may be taken as reasonably certain that the world-wide inflation of credit, which is undoubtedly one of the primary reasons for the higher level of prices, will tend to sustain men at well above pre-war levels for a considerable period. Each of these units has a standing Committee, which acts as the representative of the trade. In this way it is possible promptly to obtain the views of each trade upon any matters which concern it and to disseminate among its members information likely to be of value. It is also hoped to use this organisation for the purpose of practical co-operation in trade matters. This classification alone is an achievement of the greatest possible importance from a reconstructive point of view, since it makes an effective co-operation of British industry possible for the first time in history.

FAVOURABLE FACTORS.

Fortunately, this is but one side of the picture; on the other is the growing restiveness at comparative inaction. It is true this often appears to be accompanied by a tendency to prefer to "saddle the risk" on someone else, but the fact that it exists is a very healthy and hopeful sign, and suggests that the period of reaction is not far distant. Another encouraging feature is found in the shipping and raw material position being far better than was anticipated.

In the case of shipping it has even been stated there is more tonnage available than freight to carry, while the shortage of raw materials is not seen as making it necessary to whilst the elaborate arrangements wisely made by the Government for their supply.

MOVEMENTS IN ORGANISATION.

In the matter of improved commercial machinery and greater co-operation, a very distinct advance on pre-war standards is evident, and German and Austrian competition is for the moment eliminated, the present. If ever, is the crucial time to obtain a footing in the markets previously dominated by these Powers. In these circumstances it is interesting to consider the lines upon which improvements have been made. In the first place there is the Ministry of Reconstruction which was created long before the Armistice was signed and charged with the duty of investigating post-war problems. Various expert Committees were formed to advise on the complex questions at issue and a vast amount of information was obtained and research work completed for the credit of traders generally and of executive Departments such as the Board of Trade, Ministry of Labour, etc. The reports of most of the Committees are printed in pamphlet form and by their perusal a very clear insight into reconstruction problems is obtained. Indeed, to those interested, they are as absorbing as they are useful and instructive. Another new Government Department which should perform useful work is the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence). This department is developing the British Consular Service and first hand and intimate information is obtained by it in regard to the internal position in foreign countries, their crops, trade prospects and market conditions, the goods in demand and those available for export, the position of foreign competition, special samples, etc. This information is circulated to traders on application and should prove invaluable to them.

The Banks also are broadening their organisations and are ready with the fullest banking facilities for their customers. In this connection the Committee on Financial Facilities after the War stated: "By banking facilities we mean the normal requirements for carrying on the ordinary business of the country which assume the granting of loans which do not constitute a lock-up of funds such as would impair the liquidity of the resources of the Banks. From the evidence submitted to us, we are of opinion that, so far as demands of this character are concerned, the situation may be left safely in the hands of the banks."

In the matter of banking facilities for foreign trade also, there has been considerable development. Branches have been opened abroad; subsidiary companies established and reciprocal arrangements entered into with foreign banks. The question of credit and trade information has also received attention and most banks have now organised Intelligence and Statistical Departments for the benefit of their customers.

In addition to official banking action a vast amount of energy is being expended by various Com-

panies, Chambers of Commerce, Federations and Collective Bodies—too numerous to mention individually. Although the machinery set up by the Government Departments and banks is important—indeed very important—it can never be more than subsidiary to the efforts of the manufacturers themselves and for this reason the working details of a typical manufacturers' association deserve close consideration. The largest organisation of this description is the Federation of British Industries. This Federation is working in close relationship with the Government Departments and other representative bodies. It was founded to promote the interests of British industry, its organisation being based upon the classification of industry according to the various trades which can be considered to form genuine industrial units. Each of these units has a standing Committee, which acts as the representative of the trade. In this way it is possible promptly to obtain the views of each trade upon any matters which concern it and to disseminate among its members information likely to be of value. It is also hoped to use this organisation for the purpose of practical co-operation in trade matters. This classification alone is an achievement of the greatest possible importance from a reconstructive point of view, since it makes an effective co-operation of British industry possible for the first time in history.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland said that one of the main duties of the commercial attachés was to report on the possibilities of new and extended markets for goods, including, of course, textiles. As regards the Far East, the situation was full of anxiety, and although there may, and probably will, be a downward rather than an upward tendency, yet this movement is likely to be a gradual one. Nevertheless, the position is difficult, and manufacturers would be better able to estimate the probabilities if the Government policy were definitely known as regards such questions as Tarpaulins, the Naval Policy, the Definition of Currency, etc.

General Sam Hughes, ex-Minister of Militia, in the Canadian House of Commons recently blamed the Canadian Command overseas for the heavy loss of life at Cambrai, and declared that the officer who ordered the attack at Mons on the morning of the Armistice ought to be tried by Court-Martial.

BOLSHEVIK MURDERS—CHINESE EXECUTIONERS.

(6th) Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, replying to Major Sir S. Scott, said:—"Accurate statistics in regard to the number of men, women and children murdered by the Bolshevik Government in Russia are at present unobtainable. We are credibly informed that the Bolshevik Government are employing some of their considerable force of Chinese troops to act as executioners. Bodies of Bolshevik victims which have been recovered show that they died under torture, but it is uncertain whether this was the work of Chinese or of the Bolsheviks themselves."

GERMANS IN CHINA.

Mr. C. Harmsworth informed Colonel Yate that all Germans had been turned out of the British concession at Shanghai.

ALLIES AND CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Churchill, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons on 6th inst., said the abolition of conscription had been demanded from Germany. "We do not know what the Great Powers are going to do. It is not at all impossible that Japan, France, Italy, and the United States may all be nations into whose fortress, confiscation of his property, and dismissal from the Army on account of his shameful speculations at the expense of the Army and the public."

A survey has also been made of the present position in regard to the formation of Research Associations in the different trades, and many difficulties which were obstructing the formation of Associations will, it is hoped, be thus cleared away.

At the end of last year the Federation was able to acquire from the Government the information bureau which had been established in Madrid by the co-operation of the Department of Overseas Trade and the Ministry of Information.

It has, further, as a result of a tour of Greek business men who visited this country at its invitation in the Autumn, established an Agency in Greece, where a comprehensive exhibition of British products will be held in the Spring in a building supplied by the Greek Government.

A large number of Brazilian business men has also been arranged and this will be followed by the establishment of an Agency in Brazil.

Recently it was announced that an arrangement with the supporters of the British Manufacturers' Corporation had been completed and a comprehensive system of overseas trade representation will, it is expected, be set up within the next few months.

This system is apparently not intended in any way to interfere with or check the representation of individual firms and traders by their own experts in foreign markets, but rather to encourage this practice.

The Federation's organisation should rather act as the point round which the representatives of individual firms and traders will centre.

Its main functions will be the collection and distribution of information, the selection of local agents, and the provision of active assistance to trade representatives in regard to matters concerning trade with the countries concerned.

Many other examples of this new activity could be given but enough has been written to emphasize the important and encouraging fact that manufacturers, merchants and traders, as well as Government Departments and bankers are fully alive to the need for co-operation of effort and to the grave responsibilities which are theirs in the matter of reconstruction—this term now implying something very much more than a mere return to pre-war conditions.

LABOUR UNREST.

The higher meaning of reconstruction cannot be better expressed than in the following words cited from the Report of the Master of Balliol's Committee on Industrial and Social Conditions in Relation to Adult Education: "We cannot return to the old ways, the old abuses, the old stupidities. As with our international relations, so with the relations of classes and individuals inside our own nation, if they do not change, get better they must get worse and that means moving towards an abyss. It is in our power to make the new era one of such progress as to repay in even the immeasurable cost, the price

FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FOR THE FAR EAST.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

(March 5.) Mr. W. H. Sugden asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed

JOCULAR SHIPPERS.

"It was easy enough to see," writes a correspondent, "that the war cloud had been lifted from the shipowners at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping, where the cream of British shipping enterprise congregates yearly. Many weighty and difficult problems were dealt with but the reported, and perhaps intended slip made by some members, who thought they were speaking to a toast instead of to resolution, showed surely enough that many of their thoughts had flown back to the happier peace time celebrations of the Chamber. No doubt next year these members will not be disappointed, and the annual banquet will be revived. On the other hand, some members were deplored the lack of serious long-winded speeches rather than social festivities. And Mr. J. J. Denholm (of Greenock) urged the Chamber to lengthen their sittings, and have a three-days' meeting instead of a couple of hours.

Sir Thomas L. Devitt, touching on this point later on and speaking on behalf of Skinners' Hall, offered to place bedrooms at the disposal of members who wanted to make a

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

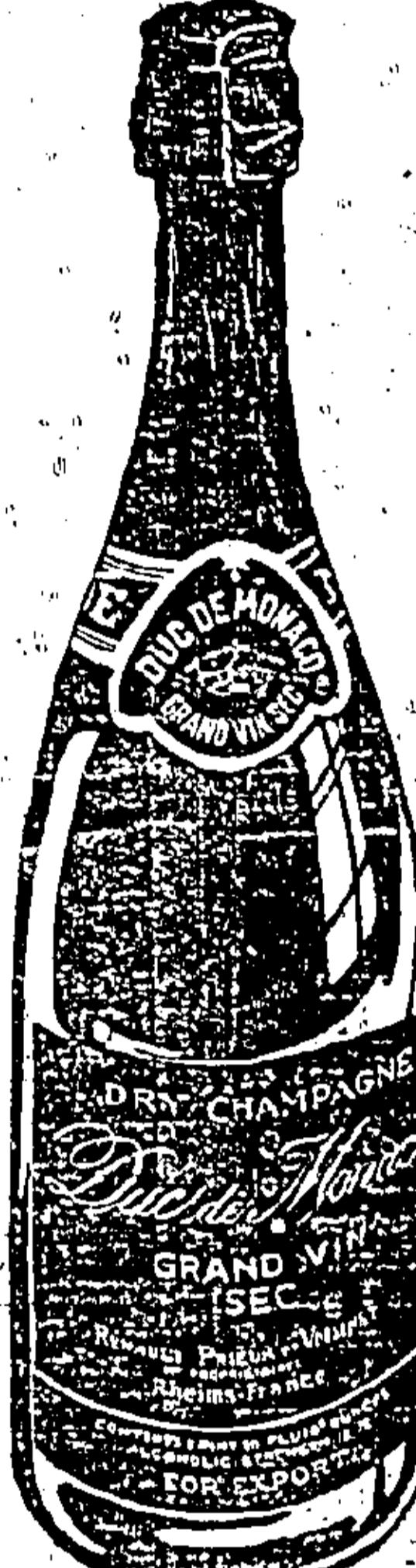
In infantile diarrhoea never give medicine to check the movement of the bowels except upon the advice of a physician. The right treatment is to cleanse the bowels of the irritating secretions which are the cause of the trouble. Many mothers have found Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, immensely valuable for this serious malady. For example, Mrs. Geo. Foothie, of St. Thomas, Ontario says—"My baby was troubled with diarrhoea, and was very restless and cross, and got but very little sleep, and I hardly knew what to do for her. I got Baby's Own Tablets and after using them she could sleep well and her bowels became regular. I am very pleased with the Tablets and think them a fine medicine."

Baby's Own Tablets contain no opiates and are a proved remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms.

Of chemists, or from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 91 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 80 cents the vial, post free.

week of it. 'Cannot we have the keys of the wine cellar as well?' chimed in another shipowner. 'No, I'm afraid not,' answered Sir Thomas. 'Our butler is a very faithful man.'

THE WINE THAT MADE MONTE CARLO FAMOUS.



REIDS LIMITED, IMPORTERS
OBTAINABLE AT
GANDE, PRICE &
CO. LTD. Agents
HONGKONG.
AND ALL HOTELS, CAFES AND STORES.

TRY OUR PRIZE FLOURS

We produce more than 35,000 sacks of Flour of the highest quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Manila, and other Eastern and European ports.



Our brands are:

BATTLESHIP (Green Label),
STAR DECORATION (Green Label),
HAPPINESS (Blue and Red Labels).

Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by the ex-Pres. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.

MOW SING & FOH SING FLOUR MILLS
WUSIEH AND SHANGHAI.

Send for free samples and prices to our Head Office,
49, Avenue Edouard VII.

T. K. YUNG, General Manager.
Head Office: Telephone 1053. Cable Address: Mowsingour.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 6th MAY, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Banks. 10321 b.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Canton Ins. 4700 b.

North China Ins. 2220 b.

Union Ins. 5110 b.

Yantze Ins. 3535 b.

Fair Easterns.

China Fire Ins. 1800 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins. 1320 b.

SHIPPING.

Dowland. \$35 n. ex div.

H.R. Steamboats. 57 b.

Indo-Chinas (Prof.). 57 b.

Do. (Def.). 518 b.

Shell Transport. 1714 b.

Star Ferries. 435 b.

REFINERY.

China Sugars. 159 n.

Malabar Spices. 195 b.

MINING.

Kafan Mining Adm. 50 n.

London. 120 n.

Shan-hui Loans. T 25 b.

Shai Exploitations.

Rails. 82 b.

Troob Mines. 41 b.

Ural Capitols. 107 n.

H. & K. Wharf. 154 n.

Shai Docks. T 24 n.

New Enginings. 140 b.

Lions, Burns & Butlers.

Central Estates. 1017 b.

Hongkong Hotels. 6100 n.

Hongkong Lands. 1000 n.

Humphry. 48 b.

Hongkong Lands. 140 b.

Land Rehabilitation. 875 b.

West Point. 70 b.

Cotton Mills. T 235 a.

Evo Cottons. T 235 n.

China Zinc. T 22 n.

Laon King Mows. T 170 n.

Oriental. T 181 n.

Shanghai Cottons. T 177 n.

Yangtzeport. T 114 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cements. 87 b.

China Pictures. 191 b.

China Pictures. Old 5 & New 10 b.

China Pictures. 87 b.

Dixie Pump. 350 n.

H.K. Electrics. 678 b.

Macau. 323 n.

Hongkong Ropes. 314 n.

H.K. Tramways (Old). 74 b.

do. (New). 85 b.

Steam Landries. 87 b.

H.K. Steel Foundries. 812 b.

Water-boats. 113 b.

Watsons. 115 b.

Powells. 115 b.

Wisemans. 135 b.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st April, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1918. 1919.

Hydro. 50 ft. 18 below 31 ft. 2 in. below overflow.

Overflow. 15 ft. 75 ft. 9 in. below overflow.

Hydro. Internal. 10 ft. Level with overflow.

Hydro. 10 ft. 7 in. 21 ft. 1 in. below overflow.

Water overflow. 10 ft. 7 in. below overflow.

Water overflow. 35 ft. 11 in. below overflow.

Potashum. 1 ft. 1 in. 10 ft. 1 in. below overflow.

Storage in millions and millions of gallons.

1918. 1919.

Hydro. 1000. 1000.

Estimated per day. 61. 61.

Estimated per day. 55. 55.

Estimated per day. 50. 50.

Estimated per day. 40. 40.

Estimated per day. 30. 30.

Estimated per day. 20. 20.

Estimated per day. 10. 10.

Estimated per day. 5. 5.

Total. 1000. 1000.

Consumption of water in millions and millions of gallons during the month of March.

1918. 1919.

Estimated per day. 17128. 15320.

THE RIOT IN THE STRAND.

Home papers bring the story of the affair Reuter told us something of?

Riotous occurrences in the Strand led the civil police to charge with batons a large crowd of American soldiers and sailors.

The disturbances arose out of a police raid on a gang of gamblers on the wharfs and near the U.S.A. bank in Aldwych. A number of soldiers and sailors were arrested. Their comrades, believing that among the men captured were some who had been mere spectators, went to Bow-street and threatened to storm the police station.

The civil police charged the troops and drove them into the Strand and Aldwych, and formed a cordon at both ends of Bow-street.

Later, the soldiers heard a rumour—that a military police corporal had died, and they again tried to rush the police cordon. This riot, a civil constable was wounded. Twenty arrests were made. Seven policemen and eleven soldiers were wounded.

"A serious collision between the civil police and American Service men occurred in the neighbourhood of Aldwych and Bow-street, producing motions scenes extending over a period of three hours."

Baton charges were made, many men were injured, and several were arrested before the affray subsided.

At the front of the U.S.A. naval authority took the precaution of withdrawing all the American "goats" or sailors from leave in London in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the rioting at night.

— name of Captain of Engineers.

It was just before noon (yesterday) that the incident occurred which led to the regrettable scene afterwards. On the patch of waste land in Aldwych between the Eagle Hut, the United States Y.M.C.A. building and the Marcus headquarters, a small group of British seamen soldiers and American sailors and soldiers were playing the gambling game通俗ly known as "shooting craps," a game in which dice are used.

Suddenly a body of policemen dashed round the corner, and the gamblers ran in various directions.

In previous trials the police have been content with simply dispersing the gambling groups. In this case, however, they were intent on making arrests, and eventually three "pots" were captured, and haled off to Bow-street.

DEPUTATION TO BOW-STREET.

Probably the master would have rested there had not a feeling grown up at Eagle Hut that among the prisoners were men who had been merely spectators, and not principals, at the game.

An hour or so passed, and a party of 50 decided to visit Bow-street Police Station and send a deputation to the officials within to ask for the release of the prisoners.

But they quickly discovered that their comrades could not be withdrawn from the grip of the British law as easily as they had apparently imagined. It is stated that threats were uttered when the facts were made known to the remainder of the party outside, and the police speedily flushed the miscreants out of range of the station.

CLEARING THE STREET.

A crowd of soldiers, variously estimated at 500 strong, shouting defiance and bent on mischief, pressed up Bow-street. Hastily a police constable was thrown out to dispel their progress. The crowd howled for the release of the prisoners, and the constables, and their officers grimly awaited any attempt to translate the illegal demand into action.

Misiles were flung, a lamp-post was broken, and so threatening was the attitude of the crowd that ultimately it was decided to clear the thoroughfare. Batons were drawn, and the police pressed forward. Where soldiers or sailors resisted the most stern, and the uncompromising aspect of the constables and the fate that was meted out to the misguided spirits who attempted to stand their ground produced a panic among the others, who fled helter-skelter back into Aldwych.

By this time the American military police had arrived on the scene; but they were in a small minority, and were unable to influence the situation.

A United States Y.M.C.A. worker approached the police and suggested that he and his colleagues and the military police should move about among the men and counsel them to disperse.

"We were just round the corner from Bow-street, near the drug stores in Aldwych," said Mr. J. Coombes, the Y.M.C.A. officer, to me, "and the corporal of police was speaking to another police sergeant when the civil police across the way began pushing the crowd before them, using their batons. Seemingly the corporal was mistaken for a rioter, for he was struck on the head."

Instinctively his hand went towards his gun, but he never produced it, for five policemen set about him and bludgeoned him, and he received severe scalp wounds, and was removed from the scene.

A rumour got about later that the corporal was dead, and, particularly amongst the Americans, this news fostered an exceedingly ugly spirit.

CONSTABLE WOUNDED.

Meanwhile mounted reinforcements had arrived to strengthen the police on foot, who were gradually withdrawn from Aldwych.

Courage and anger returned to the rioters as they saw the last helmet disappear round the corner into Bow-street. Numbering several hundreds the crowd rushed after the constables, and a violent collision occurred in Bow-street, where a constable was severely wounded by a blow from a stick—an ebony cane with a polished knob—which the police seized, and which I saw later at the station.

This was the last serious outbreak. Definite information was obtained that an American military corporal was killed, and with this news the four Y.M.C.A. officers who were at Eagle Hut—two men and two girls—moved through the crowd, placating them with the report, and urging that the unlawful behaviour should not be persisted in.

A mounted policeman, who rode through Aldwych when the rioting had ceased, was hit on the shoulder with a stone, but the American police promptly arrested the thrower.

ADMIRAL SIMS'S ORDER.

Admiral Sims who was quickly informed of the disturbance, immediately took steps to deal with it. There were about 300 United States sailors on leave from Eastleigh, and he issued orders for them to be rounded up and returned back from London by seven o'clock.

At present, it is calculated that the civil and military authorities made twenty arrests, 13 being taken to Bow-street four with scalp wounds, while six American constables—including the military corporal—and an Australian stretcher case, were sent to hospital. Seven police were also injured.

Numerous other service men were hit, and a dressing room was improvised in the Eagle Hut, where the wounded received first-aid treatment. Most of the injuries were on the head and arms.

Several of the rioters had a most elementary conception of English law. I was at Bow-street, when one soldier entered and calmly proposed to the superintendent that he should "buy out" any of "our boys" who were in the cells.

The whole unfortunate episode is marked by an unreasoning attitude of hostility to the civil police, many of whom have given long service at the front, some holding the 1914 star.

U.S.A. CHIEF'S STATEMENT.

"Colonel Mitchell, Chief of the Staff at the American headquarters, on being approached by our representative, said:

"The American authorities are now making very thorough investigation into the circumstances. They greatly deplore that there should have been the slightest friction with either the British military or civil police, and every effort will be made to maintain order among the American forces in London."

"At the present time," added the chief, "there are not over 4,000 American soldiers in England. In London there are not more than 100, plus about 150 on leave from France."

Extra police were drafted to Bow-street last evening as a precautionary measure; but there was no further outbreak of rioting.

But they quickly discovered that their comrades could not be withdrawn from the grip of the British law as easily as they had apparently imagined. It is stated that threats were uttered when the facts were made known to the remainder of the party outside, and the police speedily flushed the miscreants out of range of the station.

CLEARING THE STREET.

A crowd of soldiers, variously estimated at 500 strong, shouting defiance and bent on mischief, pressed up Bow-street. Hastily a police constable was thrown out to dispel their progress.

The crowd howled for the release of the prisoners, and the constables, and their officers grimly awaited any attempt to translate the illegal demand into action.

Misiles were flung, a lamp-post was broken, and so threatening was the attitude of the crowd that ultimately it was decided to clear the thoroughfare. Batons were drawn, and the police pressed forward.

Where soldiers or sailors resisted the most stern, and the uncompromising aspect of the constables and the fate that was meted out to the misguided spirits who attempted to stand their ground produced a panic among the others, who fled helter-skelter back into Aldwych.

By this time the American military police had arrived on the scene; but they were in a small minority, and were unable to influence the situation.

A United States Y.M.C.A. worker approached the police and suggested that he and his colleagues and the military police should move about among the men and counsel them to disperse.

"We were just round the corner from Bow-street, near the drug stores in Aldwych," said Mr. J. Coombes, the Y.M.C.A. officer, to me, "and the corporal of police was speaking to another police sergeant when the civil police across the way began pushing the crowd before them, using their batons. Seemingly the corporal was mistaken for a rioter, for he was struck on the head."

Instinctively his hand went towards his gun, but he never produced it, for five policemen set about him and bludgeoned him, and he received severe scalp wounds, and was removed from the scene.

A rumour got about later that the corporal was dead, and, particularly amongst the Americans, this news fostered an exceedingly ugly spirit.

— name of Captain of Engineers.

It was just before noon (yesterday) that the incident occurred which led to the regrettable scene afterwards. On the patch of waste land in Aldwych between the Eagle Hut, the United States Y.M.C.A. building and the Marcus headquarters, a small group of British seamen soldiers and American sailors and soldiers were playing the gambling game通俗ly known as "shooting craps," a game in which dice are used.

Suddenly a body of policemen dashed round the corner, and the gamblers ran in various directions.

In previous trials the police have been content with simply dispersing the gambling groups. In this case, however, they were intent on making arrests, and eventually three "pots" were captured, and haled off to Bow-street.

DEPUTATION TO BOW-STREET.

Probably the master would have rested there had not a feeling grown up at Eagle Hut that among the prisoners were men who had been merely spectators, and not principals, at the game.

An hour or so passed, and a party of 50 decided to visit Bow-street Police Station and send a deputation to the officials within to ask for the release of the prisoners.

But they quickly discovered that their comrades could not be withdrawn from the grip of the British law as easily as they had apparently imagined. It is stated that threats were uttered when the facts were made known to the remainder of the party outside, and the police speedily flushed the miscreants out of range of the station.

CLEARING THE STREET.

A crowd of soldiers, variously estimated at 500 strong, shouting defiance and bent on mischief, pressed up Bow-street. Hastily a police constable was thrown out to dispel their progress.

The crowd howled for the release of the prisoners, and the constables, and their officers grimly awaited any attempt to translate the illegal demand into action.

Misiles were flung, a lamp-post was broken, and so threatening was the attitude of the crowd that ultimately it was decided to clear the thoroughfare. Batons were drawn, and the police pressed forward.

Where soldiers or sailors resisted the most stern, and the uncompromising aspect of the constables and the fate that was meted out to the misguided spirits who attempted to stand their ground produced a panic among the others, who fled helter-skelter back into Aldwych.

By this time the American military police had arrived on the scene; but they were in a small minority, and were unable to influence the situation.

A United States Y.M.C.A. worker approached the police and suggested that he and his colleagues and the military police should move about among the men and counsel them to disperse.

"We were just round the corner from Bow-street, near the drug stores in Aldwych," said Mr. J. Coombes, the Y.M.C.A. officer, to me, "and the corporal of police was speaking to another police sergeant when the civil police across the way began pushing the crowd before them, using their batons. Seemingly the corporal was mistaken for a rioter, for he was struck on the head."

Instinctively his hand went towards his gun, but he never produced it, for five policemen set about him and bludgeoned him, and he received severe scalp wounds, and was removed from the scene.

A rumour got about later that the corporal was dead, and, particularly amongst the Americans, this news fostered an exceedingly ugly spirit.

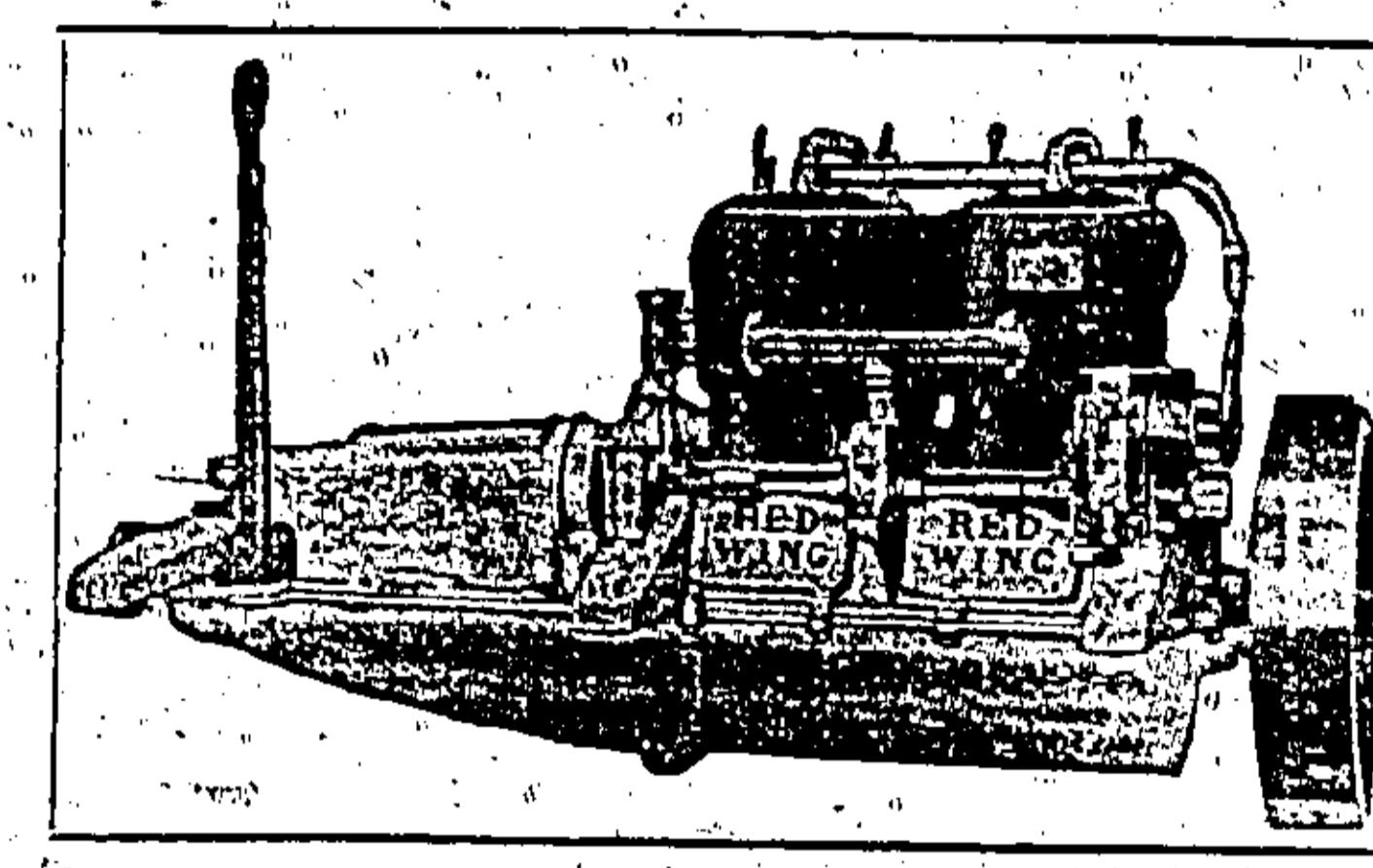
NOTICES.

"ARROW" COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL,
WEAR WELL,
AND ARE
WELL MADE.

TRADE ARROW MARK
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS
BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE
PAST 17 YEARS. IT IS THEREFORE
NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT.
IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT
IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE
MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY
ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING
MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMON-
STRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS—
SHEWELL, TOME & CO.,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

ENTERTAINMENT.

V TO-NIGHT! T TO-NIGHT!!
OUR NEW VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES
T BILLY AND DORIS A HARLEY
T HAVE
I EVERYTHING-CLASS-SNAP-GRAVE-HARMONY
I AND THEY ARE YOUNG AND GOOD
A TO LOOK AT E

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE. FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ss. TEUCER, May 16 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 17.

The ss. EURYADES, May 17 and leaves for Hongkong and Japan May 18.

The ss. TALTEIBIUS, May 18 and leaves for Shanghai and Taku May 19.

The ss. IDOMENEUS, May 20 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 21.

The ss. NINGCHOW, June 8 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 9.

The ss. TYDEUS, June 15 and leaves for Shanghai June 16.

HOMeward BOUND.

The ss. LYCAON, leaves Yokohama May 3 and due here May 20.

The ss. MELIUS, leaves Yokohama May 17 and due here June 3.

The ss. RIBELLE, leaves Yokohama May 31 and due here June 17.

The ss. TALTHEBIUS, leaves Yokohama June 14 and is due here July 1.

The ss. DOMINEUS, leaves Yokohama June 25 and is due here July 17.

WEST BOUND.

The ss. CYCLOPS, leaves Manila May 19, due here May 21 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle May 24.

The ss. PROTEUS, leaves Manila June 27, due here June 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 2.

EAST BOUND.

The ss. PROTEUS, leaves Manila June 22, due here June 24 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 2.

The ss. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila June 28, due here July 1 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 17.

MOVEMENTS OF STREAMERS.

The P. & O. S. C. ss. DILEAN left Singapore for this Port on the 4th instant, with the outward British Mail, and is due here on the 6th instant at about noon.

LATEST ADVISES.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. ss. HAWKIN left Singapore for this Port on the 1st instant at about noon and is due here on the 7th instant at about noon.

The C.P.O.S. Co's. E.M.S. Empress of Japan left Kobe May 3rd and is due at Nagasaki May 5.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will leave that Port for Hongkong on May 1st, being due here May 14th.

The T.K.K. ss. Nippon Maru arrived at Yokohama April 7th and will sail April 14th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

The T.K.K. ss. Shion Maru arrived at Yokohama March 20th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso.

</